Social, Economic and Political Developments and Challenges in Kenya since Independence

Political Development and Challenges

It must be noted that Kenya inherited a number of political problems from the colonial government. For example:

a) Lack of African technocrats who could give political direction to the country.

b) Suspicion and jealousy between different communities due to the divide-and-rule tactic employed by the colonial administration for many years.

c) An illiterate population, ignorant of its political obligations

Political developments in Kenya between 1963 and 1991

On 12th December 1963, Kenya became independent under KANU led by Jomo Kenyatta. In 1964, there was voluntary disbanding of KADU and APP making Kenya a de facto one party state. There was abolition of Federal Constitution in favour of a Unitary or Republican Constitution. The post of an executive president was created to replace the post of Prime Minister. In 1966, the Limuru conference presided over replacement of the Vice-President of KANU with seven Provincial Vice Presidents and one for Nairobi Area. On 14th April 1966, Oginga Odinga resigned from KANU and Government and formed Kenya People’s Union (KPU) where Bildad Kaggia, Achieng Oneko and Tom Odongo joined him. In 1966, the bicameral legislature (the senate and the House of Representatives) was disbanded. A single –chamber parliament was established.

In 1966, Joseph Murumbi was appointed the country’s vice-president to replace Oginga.

He resigned in 1967 to pave way for Moi’s appointment. 1969 witnessed the political assassination of the flamboyant Tom Mboya in the hands of one, Nahashon Njenga on 5th July on Nairobi’s Moi Avenue. In 1969, KPU was banned following riots in Kisumu.

In 1975, Josiah Mwangi Kariuki, MP for Kinangop was found brutally murdered in Ngong Forest. In October 1975 Martin Shikuku and the deputy speaker, Jean Marie Seroney, were arrested and detained for making claims
in the house that KANU and parliament were dead. In 1976, Chelagat Mutai, MP for Eldoret North was arrested and jailed for 2½ years for inciting his constituents to violence. In 1977, George Anyona, MP for Kitutu was also arrested after he accused the government of corruption. In 1976, the change the constitution campaign was began by Kihika Kimani, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, Jackson Angaine, Paul Ngei and Njenga Karume with the objective of making sure that the then vice president, Daniel Arap Moi would not succeeded the president. On 22nd August 1978, Jomo Kenyatta died and Moi assumed presidency for 90 days and was finally elected as second president of Kenya. In July 1980, Moi banned all tribal organizations, the Kenya Civil Servants Union and the Nairobi University Staff Union. In June 1982, after an attempt by Anyona to form a political party, section 2A was introduced in the Kenyan constitution making it a de jure one party state. On 2nd August 1982, Kenya experienced a coup d’etat by some air force servicemen. Charles Njonjo, the Constitutional Affairs Minister was accused of masterminding the coup. In 1988, KANU introduced the infamous Queue voting method (mlolongo) that was open to abuse. In February 1990, Dr. Robert Ouko, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation was murdered. The better part of 1991 witnessed a series of tribal clashes involving Kalenjin and Kikuyu, Kalenjin and Luhyia and Luos. **Kenya’s political developments from 1991 up to 2011.** In December 1991, a parliamentary act repealed the one-party system provisions of the constitution and effectively established a multiparty system. The first political party to be formed under the repealed act was Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD). In August 1992, one of the leaders of FORD Masinde Muliro died mysteriously. The first multiparty elections were held in 1992 in December. KANU won against a disjointed opposition. In 1994, the official leader of the opposition and MP of Bondo, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga died. After 1997 elections, the Inter-Parliamentary Parties Group ((IPPG) passed the reforms that marked the genesis of the constitutional review process. In 2002, several opposition parties formed a coalition that overwhelmingly defeated KANU in the general elections.
In January 2003, the National Rainbow Coalition formed the new government with Mwai Kibaki as the president. In August 2003, Wamalwa Kijana, the vice president of the coalition government died after a short illness. Mood Awori was appointed the next Vice president. In 2005, a new political movement, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) was formed as a campaign tool against the proposed new constitution. Raila Odinga was its leader. The general Elections of 2007 resulted in a political crisis that provoked an unprecedented wave of political violence and killing across Kenya. On 28th February 2008 the former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan succeeded in brokering a power sharing deal between the incumbent President, Mwai Kibaki, and the opposition leader, Raila Odinga thus bringing to end the political violence. On April 17, 2008, Raila Odinga, from Orange Democratic Movement, was sworn as Prime Minister of Kenya, after more than forty years of the abolition of office. On 28th August 2010 Kenya promulgated a new constitution thus making it the first independent African state to depart from the independence constitution.

In 2011, the International Criminal Court seating at the Hague, begun criminal proceedings against Uhuru Kenyatta, William Ruto, former police Commissioner Hussein Ali, Henry Kosgei, the head of public service Francis Muthaura and a journalist Joshua Arap Sang over their involvement in the 2008 post-Election Violence. In June 2011, Dr. Willy Mutunga became the first Kenya’s Chief Justice and Nancy Makokha Barasa, his deputy under the new constitution. The Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) was also replaced with the Independent Elections and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). The constitutional changes in Kenya in the period between 1963 and 1991. The first meeting in Lancaster in 1960 resulted in an interim constitution that failed to grant any substantial autonomy to Kenya. The second Lancaster conference in 1962 negotiated a framework for self government. The third and final conference in 1963 resulted in the drafting and adoption of Kenya's first independent Constitution by the British Parliament. The 1963 constitution marked the end of colonial rule and transformed the colony into a dominion. It established a parliamentary system with executive powers vested in a cabinet headed by a Prime Minister. The Constitution was changed in 1964 and Kenya became a republic and the executive became presidential. The senate and regions were also abolished. In 1966, the voting majority to change the Constitution was lowered to two-thirds of the MPs. The term ‘region’ was replaced with
In 1966, a constitutional amendment abolished the Bicameral Legislature and replaced it with a Unicameral Legislature, chosen directly by the electorate. On 28th April 1966, an amendment was passed to compel MPs who defected from sponsoring party, to resign from parliament and seek re-election. In May 1966, the Public Security Act was passed empowering the president to detain a citizen without trial on grounds of being a threat to state security. In 1968, the president was empowered to alter provincial and district boundaries. In 1968, the procedure for presidential elections and succession in the event of his death was laid down. The age qualification for presidential candidates was also lowered to 35 from 40 years. In 1974, an amendment of the constitution empowered the president to pardon any election offender at his own discretion. This was done to favour Paul Ngei. In 1975, Kiswahili was declared the national language of the national assembly. In 1977, the Kenya court of appeal was established after the breakup of the East African Community. Voting age was lowered from 21 to 18. In 1979, both Kiswahili and English were declared languages of the national assembly. In 1982, Kenya became a de jure one party state. KANU became the only lawful party in Kenya. In 1987, the security of tenure of the Attorney General, Chief Secretary, The Comptroller and Auditor–General was removed. Office of chief secretary was abolished. In 1988, the security of tenure of Puisine Judges and Chairman of Public Service Commission was removed. A parliamentary act in December 1991 repealed the one-party system provisions of the constitution and effectively established a multiparty system. Multiparty elections were held the following year in December.

**Steps towards realization of a new constitution in Kenya since 1997**

- In 1997, Parliament passed the Constitution of Kenya Review Act that set the pace for comprehensive constitutional reforms. The Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC) was established to provide civic education, seek public input and prepare a draft constitution).
- In 2005, after many years of struggle, the draft constitution was ultimately rejected by Kenyans at the constitutional referendum because of disagreements amongst various stakeholders.
On 28 February 2008 the National Accord and Reconciliation Act (NARA) signed by President Kibaki and Prime Minister Raila Odinga put in place arrangement for a new process to finalize the long awaited constitution of Kenya. In 2008 the Constitution of Kenya Review Act 2008 was passed and a Committee of Experts (CoE) was established as the main technical constitutional review organ to drive the process. The CoE was chaired by Nzamba Kitonga, the deputy chair was Ms Atsango Chesoni, other members were Ms Njoki Ndung'u, Mr Otiende Amolo, Mr Abdirashid Hussein Mr Bobby Mkangi Professor Christina Murray (South Africa) Dr Chaloka Beyani (Zambia) and Dr Frederick Ssempebwav (Uganda).

On 23 February 2009 Members of the CoE were appointed by the President were later on sworn in. On 17 November 2009 CoE released the draft to the public and invited views and comments on the draft constitution. By 23rd February 2010. CoE had submitted the final draft of constitution to the Parliamentary Select Committee.

On 4th August 2010 Kenya held a Constitutional Referendum where the new constitution was overwhelmingly endorsed. On 28th August 2010, the new constitution was promulgated and became operational making Kenya the first independent African state to depart from the independence constitution.

MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY IN KENYA SINCE 1991.
Factors that led to the development of multi-party democracy in Kenya after 1991

a) International pressure from multilateral and bilateral donors. The western donors took advantage of the collapse of the Soviet Union to set the stringiest conditionalities for aid on the government, for democratic reforms.

b) Disunity in KANU. There was pressure from individuals who had been expelled from KANU without political alternatives.

c) Existence of people who were ready to push democratic agenda ahead. This
included the civil society, the lawyers and intellectuals. E.g the Law Society of Kenya led by Paul Muite and Gitobu Imanyara put pressure on the government for reforms.
d) Success of multi-party in other African countries. In Zambia for example, Chiluba’s Movement for Multiparty Democracy defeated Kaunda’s United National Independence Party.
e) Pressure from the church. Several church leaders, among them Alexander Muge, Bishop Henry Okullu and Rev. Timothy Njoya called upon the government to create an environment in which Kenyans could participate in governance.
f) Massive rigging of the elections. The most notorious of all was the 1988 general elections, which were marred with widespread rigging.
g) The developments in Eastern Europe. Due to Gorbachev’s liberal reforms, one party dictatorship in Eastern Europe was replaced by regimes that were more liberal.
h) Rampant corruption in particular, embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds and grabbing of public assets. Those who criticized were punished through detention, arbitrary arrests and other forms of intimidation.
i) Repeal of section 2A of the constitution in December 1991
Role played by political parties in government and national building in Kenya.
a) The party that gunners majority of seats and votes forms the government either alone or in coalition with other parties.
b) Political parties influence government affairs and development through participation in legislation process.
c) Political parties through the elected members of parliament decide on national development policies and development projects.
d) Political parties provide exemplary leadership founded on freedom, justice, fair play and African socialism.
e) Opposition parties provide a system of scrutinizing government expenditure through public accounts committee and public investment committee.

f) Opposition parties make the government more accountable to the people through constant criticism.

g) Opposition parties provide checks and balances to abuse and misuse of powers and privileges by those in the government.

**Challenges of multi-party democracy in Kenya.**

a) Since many politicians and senior government officials were not ready for Multipartism, they often incited their supporters to kick out opposition supporters from certain regions. This has been common in the Rift Valley region.

b) The executive arm and the ruling party have many a times misused the members of the civil service to frustrate the opposition. In case of flawed elections, the provincial administration has always been used in rigging.

c) Many of the parties formed failed to attain a national outlook. They mainly were tribal based.

d) The multi party democracy has been hampered with defection of greedy politicians who become preys to bribes. This has weakened some parties.

e) The former KANU for a long time retained control of the government machinery,(the police force, the radio and television.) these were utilized for the advantage of KANU for al long time.

f) There has been a problem of lack of funding from the government. Most of the political parties have been unable to sustain competition for political power due to inadequate funds.

g) Interference by the international community in the running of the country. Some members of the diplomatic community openly side with certain political parties.

h) Many political parties have been embroiled in wrangles. For example the Orange Democratic Movement has been bedevilled with a number of desertions due to wrangles between Ruto and his supporters and Raila

**Identify the disadvantages of multiparty system.**

a) Multipartism tends to divide the people on tribal, regional and sectarian line.
b) It tends to sharpen the struggle for personality and group dominance rather than policy implementation.
c) Multipartism is a foreign system, which does not conform to the aspirations of independent Africa.
d) It encourages the politics of destabilization.
e) Political statements deadlocks on debates and tensions become too common.
f) Decisions take too long to be made and implemented.
g) Encourages use of violence in a state since opposition party members will be regarded as traitors by the government. The government will be regarded as oppressors by the opposition.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND CHALLENGES**

**Economic challenges that have faced Kenya since independence.**

a) Stagnation of investment in the first years of independence due to massive transfer of capita from the country by the white settlers. The government faced the challenge of cultivating investor confidence.
b) The problem of landlessness among many Africans whose arable land had been alienated. There was an urgent need for redistribution.
c) Serious economic disparity in the country with the former white highlands having adequate provision of water, electricity and roads while the rest lacked enough of the same.
d) Overpopulation in urban areas as result of rural-urban migration, putting facilities under pressure and creating unemployment.
e) Problem of control of economy by the Europeans prior to independence and after independence. E.g. farm ownership and key industries.
f) Lack of qualified manpower to run the technical sectors of the economy. These were issues that were addressed by session paper number 10 of 1965.
Types of landholding in Kenya.
Land tenure refers to the terms and conditions under which land is acquired, used or transferred. At independence, the type of landholding in Kenya was mainly communal, where land belonged to the whole community. Access to land was open to every member of a social group. Community elders, clan heads or kings were empowered to control and give advice on land use. Land alienation during the colonial period transformed land into a commodity that could be disinherited from an individual. *Such colonial land policies leading to alienation of African land resulted in the following;*

a) Widespread landlessness as Africans lost ancestral lands.
b) Reduction in land available to Africans leading to land pressure as population increased.
c) Deterioration of the quality of land due to fragmentation.
d) Overstocking because of limited land, leading to soil erosion.
e) Displacement of pastoral and agricultural communities, leading to problems such as famine and livestock diseases.
f) Disintegration of social and cultural institutions in the reserves due to ethnic boundaries being fixed, thus separating African communities.

The Mau Mau wars which were a consequence of the bitterness arising from land alienation resulted in a number of land reforms under the Swynnerton Plan of 1954. The plan put in place a programme for land consolidation, adjudication and registration. This was what the Kenya government inherited at independence.

Land Adjudication: - verification of individual or group rights to land within a given area.
Land consolidation: - merging of fragmented land into single economic units.
Land registration: - recording of rights to land and the consequent issuance of a title deed. The post-colonial land holding system in Kenya. The land tenure system in Kenya after independence was categorized as private or modern, communal or customary, public or state and open access. Private land; comprised of 6% of the total land area. Government-owned; former crown land, comprised 20% of the land area. It included the national parks,
government or public forests, alienated (land acquired from customary land owners by government for own use or private development) and unalienated land (land that has not been leased or allocated by the government). Trust land comprised 64% of the total land area as at 1990. This comprised the former native areas and was awaiting small holder registration to transform it into private tenure system. Land ownership in Kenya has been a source of bitter conflict as manifested in the post election violence after the 2007 elections. The historical injustices in Kenya have always been related to land. In 2010, land ownership in Kenya was classified as follows under the new constitution.

a) Public land
b) Community land
c) Private land

Public land is the land held by the central or local government. It consists of:

~ Land not set aside for any purpose (unalienated land).
~ Land set aside for public utility use or land that is occupied by the State organ as lessee.
~ Land transferred to the State by way of sale, reversion or surrender;
~ Land to which no individual or community ownership is traceable.
~ Land which no heir can be identified.
~ All minerals and mineral ores.
~ government forests, game reserves, water catchment areas, national parks, government animal sanctuaries, and specially protected areas;
~ All roads and thoroughfares.
~ All rivers, lakes and other water bodies.
~ The territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the sea bed.
~ The continental shelf.
~ All land between the high and low water marks.
~ Any other land declared to be public land by an Act of Parliament.

Community land

Community land is land which is implied as owned by a group of people on the basis of customary norms, not through formal registration. It consists of:
~ Land registered in the name of group representatives.
~ Land transferred to a specific community through a legal process.
~ Any other land declared to be community land by an Act of Parliament.
~ land that is held, managed or used by specific communities as community forests, grazing areas or shrines;
~ Ancestral lands and lands traditionally occupied by hunter gatherer communities;
~ Land held as trust land by the county governments, but not including any public land held in trust by the county government.

**Private land**
Private land is land (and houses and buildings) held under registered entitlement (freehold or leasehold).
It consists of:
~ Registered land held by any person under freehold tenure.
~ Land held by any person under leasehold tenure.
~ Any other land declared private land under an Act of Parliament.

Note:
~ Landholding by non-citizens is allowed only through lease for a period not exceeding ninety-nine years.
~ A corporate body, for the purpose of land ownership can only be recognized as a citizen if it is wholly owned by one or more citizens.
~ Property held in trust will only be recognized as being held by a citizen if all the beneficial interest of the trust is held by the persons who are citizens.

**Land policies since independence.**
**Two type of programme that characterized land reforms exercise that commenced in 1963 in Kenya were;**
1) Transfer of land from European large scale farmers to Africans.
2) Land consolidation and registration in which the government purchased several farms from the Europeans and sub-divided them among African holders.

**In the former European farms, the government established settlement schemes as follows;**
1) The Million Acre Scheme which was began in 1963 and involved settling African families on 13.5 hectares each.
2) The Harambee Scheme started in 1969, involved settling families on 16.25 hectares each.
3) The Haraka Scheme where squatters were settled in small plots of land in Central, Coast, Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces.
4) Shirika Scheme started in 1971 to settle the landless and unemployed on the former European lands. Under this scheme, the individual farmers would own a small plot each while the rest of the farm would be managed by a cooperative. This scheme did not succeed since people wished to have their own pieces of land. However, these schemes failed to adequately solve the problems of landlessness in the country. A few politically-connected people acquired large tracts of land, most of which remained underutilized. Some of the schemes are located in areas of harsh climatic conditions and are unviable without irrigation. Several commissions have addressed land issues in Kenya. For example, in 2001, President Moi appointed the Njonjo Commission to investigate the main problems of land ownership and distribution in Kenya. In 2003, the NARC government set up the Ndung’u Commission on land. Its Recommendations are yet to be implemented. By 1983, 29 districts in Kenya had benefitted from Land adjudication and registration, a process which began in the 1950s in Central Kenya then spread to other parts of the country after 1963.

**Benefits of the land reforms in Kenya.**

a) Farmers could use their land title deeds to get loans from banks in order to expand farming on their land.
b) Land titles enabled people to purchase land with confidence. No one would alienate them from their land.
c) The reforms enabled thousands of landless people to own land.
d) Dairy and cash crop production increased.

**Land ownership by non-citizens.**

A non-citizen can only own land in the country on the basis of leasehold tenure not exceeding 99 years.

**Principles that govern utilization of land in Kenya.**

a) Equitable access to land. All members of the society must have equal access to land since it is an important resource.
b) Transparent and cost effective administration of land. State institutions should be given powers and responsibilities of ensuring transparent and accountable administration of land.
c) Elimination of gender discrimination. In line with protection of human rights, for all, discrimination against women on issues of land ownership and access to land need be eliminated.
d) Sustainable and productive management of land resources. Since land is an economic resource, it should be managed well to ensure maximum productivity.
e) Sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas. Conservation measures like prohibiting settlement and agricultural activities in water catchment areas and zoning of forest lands to protect them from further degradation.
f) Encouragement of communities to settle land disputes. This should happen as long as they are consistent with the constitution.

Ways in which the Kenya government has solved land related problems since independence.

a) The problems related to Communal Land ownership have been solved through land demarcation and adjudication by the government. This saw the conversion from traditional system of land ownership to modern freeloard tenure.
b) Landlessness was solved through creation of resettlement schemes. Large-scale farms and former European farms were divided into smaller ones and given to the landless. E.g. Mwea Tebere, Bura, Shirika etc.
c) The government has put marginal lands to more productive use through establishment of irrigation schemes and drainage schemes.
d) The government removed restriction of movements from the reserves that were created by the colonial government. This decongested the reserves and gave chance
to arable farming.
e) At independence, the government embarked on land consolidation policy through which scattered plots were put into one holding.
f) The government also embarked on land reclamation measure to bring previously unused land to productive use.
g) The Government has established the National Land Commission which manages public land

**The National Land Commission.**

**Functions of the National Land Commission.**
a) It manages public land on behalf of the national and county governments.
b) It advises the national government on a comprehensive programme for land registration throughout the country.
c) It investigates present and past historical injustices, as a result of a complaint or on its own initiative, and recommends appropriate action.
d) It has a duty to encourage the use of traditional methods of dispute resolution in land conflicts.
e) It recommends the national land policy to the national government.
f) It assesses tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law.
g) It monitors land use planning throughout the country.

**Development in agriculture since independence.**

After independence, the government encouraged small scale farming of coffee and tea as opposed to large scale farming that existed during the colonial period.

The Agricultural development corporation (ADC) was set up to manage large scale farms that were established by the government in western, Rift Valley and Coast provinces.

Such farms specialize in production of seeds to be used by farmers for planting. They also specialize in production of high quality dairy and beef cattle in Kenya. The government also established the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) in Muguga near Kikuyu to assist in identifying good crop breeds for different types of soils.
Irrigation Schemes were expanded in the marginal areas. For example, Mea (central), Bura (coast), Ahero (Nyanza) and Perkerra (central). The government created development authorities to effectively manage water catchment areas. For example, TARDA, KVDA and LBDA.

**Challenges facing Kenya’s agricultural sector.**

a) The 1984 drought and famine in various parts of the country occasioning supply of relief food to the affected regions.

b) Rapid increase in population which is not at pace with the rate of increase in agricultural production.

c) From the late 1970s, the world market prices of agricultural commodities fell drastically yet the inputs remained expensive.

d) Corruption and mismanagement of the cooperatives leading to meager earnings for key cash crops in Kenya.

e) Grabbing of research land by corrupt government officials has affected the operations of the research institutes.

f) The problem of poor infrastructure in the country sometimes discourages farmers especially during the rainy season.


h) Poor technology hassled to low yields. People in Kenya still rely on natural rains for agriculture instead of using irrigation. Others use primitive traditional tools in cultivation.

i) The problem of pests that destroy the farm yields before reaching the factory.

j) Competition from COMESA member states and from the more industrialized powers such as the European Union and USA often frustrate Kenyan farmers.

**Industrial developments in Kenya since independence.**

Kenya’s industrial sector was shaped by the long period of colonization. At independence, industry was characterized by dominance of foreign capital and dominance of the agricultural sector.
Factors that facilitated industrial development in Kenya since the colonial era.

a) The existence of raw materials, such as trona (soda ash) at lake Magadi, fluorspar at Kerio Valley and lime in several parts of the country.
b) Existence of fish resource from numerous water bodies has promoted the fishprocessing industry.
c) Existence of expansive forests which provide timber needed in the furniture industry.
d) The rich scenery, e.g Mt. Kenya, Mt. Elgon, the Aberdares and rich wildlife have promoted the tourism industry.
e) Kenya’s rivers have enough water for production of HEP.
f) Increase in population since the colonial period ensured supply of labour and the market required for industries to flourish.
g) The transport and communication infrastructure have provided the necessary link between the material producing zones, industries and markets.
h) Existence of rich agricultural lands producing raw materials such as coffee, tea, sugarcane, sisal and fruits

Measures taken by the Kenyan government to promote industrial development since independence.

a) The government engaged on decentralization programmes to spur development in new areas. Industries were established in rural areas.
b) The government has embarked on the programmes of funding new markets for industrial products.
c) Infrastructure was improved through establishment of more roads, railways and improvement of water transport, to-transport raw materials labour and goods.
d) Power concerns were addressed through construction of the Seven Forks Dam to supplement power from neighboring Uganda.
e) Favourable government policies have been put in place to attract investors.
f) The government has put in place measures to reduce imports in order to protect local infant industries. E.g discriminative tariffs were introduced.
g) The government encouraged and assisted in giving capital for industrial development through development of the co-operative movement, funding through Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), the Development Finance Company of Kenya (DFCK) and the Industrial Development Bank.
h) The government has ensured political stability in the country, which is an important factor in industrial development.

Factors that have hindered industrial development in Kenya.
a) The problem of multi nationals whose interests do not favour Kenya’s progress. Multi-national co-operation repatriate capital to their own home countries.
b) There is shortage of strategic raw materials e.g. petroleum, diamond. Cotton for textile industries. Many industrial companies use imported raw materials.
c) Foreigners, who pass policies not friendly to the country, hold managerial positions in industries.
d) Mismanagement of major industries and lack of transparency I parastatals.
e) Over concentration of industries in few areas leading to negligence of other areas. It also has led to related problems of industrial concentration like the social ills.
f) Competition from the industrialized nations who dominate the market and produce high quality goods.
g) Poverty limits industrialization. A poor population means a small domestic market thus hindering industrial development.
h) Products are produced with low technology hence small quantities.

Further reading on industrial development should be done with reference to evolving world book 4 pages 162-164

Social Development and challenges since independence.

Education.
To solve the problems inherited at independence in the education sector (poor quality education and poor facilities available to the Kenyan children), the government undertook the following measures:

a) Constitutional amendments were made in 1975 to give Kiswahili a respectable position in the country.
b) Several educational Commissions were set up to streamline education.
c) The Harambee strategy was employed to expand educational facilities.

Education Commissions:

a) The Kenya Education Commission (1964) (The Ominde commission) that recommended overhaul of curriculum to make it relevant.
b) The National Committee on Education Objectives and policies - Gachathi commission (1976) that looked into the possibility of setting up a second university.
c) Presidential Working Party on the Second University - The Mackey commission (1982) that established the 8-4-4 system and proposed emphasis of vocational subjects such as art and craft, music, agriculture, and Home science.
d) The Kamunge commission (1988) which recommended cost-sharing in education.

**Main developments in education in Kenya since independence.**

In 1975, Kiswahili was made the official language of parliament and learning in schools. The ministry of education established structures right from the district level to national level to help in fulfilling the national objectives of education. Several education commissions were set up to streamline education. The harambee strategy was employed to expand education facilities. Many schools were built. In 1980, the government took over the responsibility of providing pre-primary education. In the 1990s, the government in collaboration with UNICEF launched a programme to promote early childhood education. By 1998, the total number of students in the various universities was over 40,000. In 1969, the ministry of education took over the administration of primary education from local government, this witnessed increased enrolment. In 1978, the government introduced the school milk programme to encourage children especially in drought prone areas to attend school.
areas to go to school. The programme stalled in 1990 but had achieved higher enrolment in schools. The Ministry of education launched school feeding programme, targeting dry areas. In 2002, the NARC government introduced the ‘Free Primary Education’ policy. Further reading be done from evolving world on Elementary education and Tertiary education in Kenya.

**Health.**
Measures taken to improve the health sector in postcolonial Kenya.

a) The ministry of health was created to oversee health matters.
b) Expansion of health facilities through harambee and donor funds e.g. Nyanza Provincial hospital (Russian Hospital)
c) Many health training institutions were started e.g. Medical training colleges
d) Improvement in hygiene through provision of piped water.
e) Establishment of several research institutions on human diseases e.g. KEMRI
f) Provision of more basic education in order to uplift hygiene standards in the society.
g) Provision of free anti-retroviral and anti-malaria drugs.

**Major challenges facing the Health sector in Kenya.**
a) Increase in population has posed major challenges to the government in the provision of healthcare services to its citizens. There has been a challenge of inadequate doctors and medical facilities.
b) The cost-sharing policy introduced in the 1980s to help buy medicine and other equipment has prevented the poor from going to the hospitals.
c) The spread of HIV and AIDS and other diseases such as Diabetes and Heart diseases has worsened the situation.
d) Cultural practices like Female mutilation have made provision of medical services more challenging.
e) Pollution of the environment has increased allergy-related ailments, many of which have no cure.
f) Poverty and malnutrition render many people vulnerable to diseases.
g) Illegal abortion and early pregnancies endanger the lives of mothers.
h) High rate of accidents and injuries, especially on roads.
ways through which the government has encouraged the preservation of African culture since independence.
a) Creation of the ministry of culture and social services. The ministry promotes cultural and social values.
b) The syllabus has been tailored to include cultural studies.
c) Inclusion of music as a subject in the national curriculum.
d) The government has encouraged music/drama festivals on an annual basis as way of promoting cultural exchange.
e) The government has encouraged intermarriage between different ethnic groups.
f) The government has developed cultural heritage centre at the Bomas of Kenya, National Archives and Museums.
g) Schools have been encouraged to admit people from different communities.
h) Allowing the media houses to play traditional music/dance.

Students Read on sports, literature, theatre, music and dance from evolving world page 174.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND CHALLENGES IN AFRICA SINCE INDEPENDENCE.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.

Political developments in Democratic Republic of Congo since independence

The Belgians relinquished their political dominion of Congo by granting them autonomy on 30th June 1960. Patrice Lumumba (Prime Minister) of Congolese National Movement Party and Joseph Kasavubu of Abako Party (Head of State) formed a fragile coalition government. The two leaders differed ideologically. The period between 1960 and 196 witnessed power struggle between Kasavubu and Lumumba on one side and Secessionist Moise Tshombe of Katanga and Albert Kalonji of Kasai on the other side. In 1961, Patrice Lumumba was assassinated. This led to withdrawal of his supporters from government.
In 1961, the UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld perished in a plane crash in the Congo while attempting to bring a peaceful political solution to the Congo crisis. In 1964, a new constitution was formulated as a way of solving the political problems that plagued Zaire soon after independence.
Zaire became a federal state with a federal president and separate assemblies for each state. On 23rd November 1965, Joseph Desire Mobutu organized a bloodless military coup, which removed the civilian government of president Kasavubu and Prime Minister Sylvester Kimba. In November 1965, Mobutu took over power after a bloodless coup. In the same year, Mobutu banned all political parties. He suspended the constitution and parliament. He abolished the federal system and local assemblies and reduced the number of provinces to eight. In 1967, He formed the Peoples’ Revolution Movement (MPR), which became the only legal party in Congo. He in effect replaced democracy with a one-party dictatorship leaned to the west during the cold war. In 1970, Mobutu declared himself the life president of Congo, after winning the presidential election. In 1971, he outlawed the use of European names for people, places and physical features as a way of removing colonial legacy. The country was renamed Zaire. His own name changed to Mobutu Sese Seko. Leopoldville was renamed Kinshasa. In 1973, Mobutu announced the nationalization of all foreign enterprises. In 1977-1978, the Shaba Rebellion broke out mainly after an attack by the Congolese National Liberation Front from their base in Angola. The Belgian troops were called to silence the rebels. In 1990 and 1991, multiparty activists stepped up pressure for change. In September 1991, dissatisfied soldiers and civilians held demonstrations, which led to death of 117 people. In 1997, Laurent Kabila successfully ousted Mobutu, assisted by Rwanda and Uganda. Mobutu fled to exile in Morocco where he died.

In January 2001, Laurent Kabila was assassinated in mysterious circumstances. His son took over power. In April 2002, through a power-sharing agreement presided over by Thabo Mbeki and a UN envoy, Mustapha Niasse, a government of national unity was formed.

**Economic developments in DRC since independence.**

The political chaos in DRC up to 1965 did not favour any economic progress. During the reign of the Belgians in Congo, no viable economic development was initiated. Little development was done in infrastructure in order to facilitate transportation of raw materials to the ports of Matadi etc. At independence, the country was faced with the problems of shortage of manpower, skills and entrepreneurship. When Mobutu took over, there was some slight economic progress. Transport and communication improved as more roads and railway were constructed to link major towns of Matadi, Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kisangani. Navigation on the river Congo was
improved, which led to the expansion of mining and agricultural sectors. Mining of diamonds resumed after the turbulent years and resulted in reduced inflation. Mobutu encouraged foreign investment in the mining sector. However, the fall of world copper prices in 1970s again began to derail the economic growth in DRC. In the 70s, the government nationalized foreign firms and employed inexperienced people to control them. In 1976, Mobutu enacted a law that placed state finances and expenditure under him, thus reducing the flow of capital to the provinces. In 1976, he encouraged mutual cooperation between private firms and the government in the extraction of minerals such as copper, oil, diamond, cobalt, and manganese in a bid to create employment opportunities. He also emphasized on diversification of the economy which greatly boosted food production. The entertainment industry has also grown to become an invisible export through repatriation of profits back home by the foreign based musicians. Energy supply has been increased through the construction of the Luga hydro-electric power station.

**Social developments and challenges in DRC since independence.**

Between 1961 and 1965, there was little improvement in the field of health and education in DRC due to constant power struggles and civil strife. When Mobutu took over in 1965, he strived to expand schools and universities. For example, by 1970, he had established three universities. He also improved on the provision of health facilities. He banned religious education in schools. In 1971, he attempted to revive indigenous culture through the Authenticity programme that involved renaming places that had foreign names. In the 1970’s, in an effort to improve the welfare of citizens, a national insurance programme was established. Mobutu also gave prominence to music as part of the Congolese curriculum. The independent government supported sporting activities through construction of stadium and other sporting facilities. However, living standards in Zaire continued to fall as health services, water, and sanitation continued to be inadequate. The steady rise in population was without a commensurate growth of social services.

In summary, the common challenges socially were illiteracy, extreme poverty, famine and diseases caused by civil strife, massive unemployment, refugee problem, and religious persecutions by Mobutu.

**Political challenges that the democratic republic of Congo has faced since**
independence.
a) There was general lack of preparedness of the people for independence. 
Foreigners controlled even the army and the police.
b) The assassination of Patrice Lumumba in 1961, which plunged the 
country into the Congo crisis.
c) Political instability/military coup d’état. In November 1965, Mobutu 
organized a 
military coup. In 1997, Kabila ousted Mobutu 
d) Ethnic differences/tribal clashes/civil wars, which split the country into 
two parts at independence. One controlled by Lumumba and another 
controlled by Kasavubu.
e) The problem of Secession. Secessionist movement of the Katanga region 
(Shaba) led by Tsombe and Kasai under Kilonji seceded.
f) Foreign interference/intrigues. Belgium constantly interfered and 
intervened in 
Zaire’s internal matters. France and Britain also began to interfere from 1977 
during 
the cold war period.
g) Mutinies in the army were common.

Economic challenges that Democratic Republic Of Congo (D.R.C) faced 
in 1970’s.
a) Corruption and mismanagement of the economy. Mobutu was the richest 
president in the world while Zairians became the poorest people in the world.
b) Inflation due to power struggle and corruption. By 1980, the country’s 
currency was not worthy the paper on which it was printed.
c) There was also a problem of heavy foreign debt. The country was unable 
to service her debts. By 1980, Zaire had become the world’s third biggest 
debtor nation.
d) There was a standstill in the economic activities and disruption of railway 
transport due to civil wars in the country and neighbouring Angola.
e) The period also witnessed fall in world copper prices and increase in oil 
prices 
f) Lack of a sound economic policy

TANZANIA.
Political developments in Tanzania since independence. At the time of 
independence, Tanzania comprised of two countries. I.e. Tanganyika and 
Zanzibar. Tanzania became independent in 1961 under Julius Nyerere while
Zanzibar became independent in 1963 under the Sultan Seyyid Abdullah. In 1962, Tanzania became a one-party state with a republican constitution and an executive president. Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) became the sole political party. On 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1964, Julius Nyerere and Sheikh Abeid Karume signed a union document. Nyerere became the executive head of state and government while Karume as the first vice-president. In 1967, president Nyerere adopted the ideology of African Socialism through the Arusha Declaration. In 1972, the first Vice-president, Sheikh Abeid Karume, was assassinated. Aboud Jumbe succeeded him as Zanzibar’s president and the vice-president of Tanzania. In 1973, the capital of Tanzania was transferred from Dar-es-Salam to Dodoma. In 1967, the ruling party in the Mainland Tanganyika-TANU and Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar merged to form Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM). Nyerere became the party chairman. In 1978-1979, president Idi Amin invaded Tanzania to annex the Kagera Province, which he claimed, was a Ugandan territory. Nyerere swiftly repulsed Ugandan soldiers. In 1985, Nyerere retired as president and was replaced by Ali Hassan Mwinyi who had succeeded Jumbe as head of Zanzibar and Tanzania’s first vice president. In May 1992, Tanzania adopted multi-partism after the 8<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment Act. In 1995, Tanzania conducted the first multi-party election, where Benjamin Mkapa was elected president.

**Social developments in Tanzania since independence.**

The major highlight in the social development of an independent Tanzania was an attempt to create a classless society with a reduced gap, between the rich and the poor. Through the Ujamaa policy, president Nyerere tried to turn Tanzania into a country that had political and economic policies based on African traditions and aspirations. Under the policy, communal farms were created. Primary education was made free in 1977 and became compulsory in 1978. At present, Tanzania boasts of the highest number of literate persons in eastern Africa. Upto late 1980s, government provided free health services, until the introduction of the Structural Adjustment Programmes by the Donor community. Kiswahili was adopted as a national language and a major medium of instruction in schools.

**Economic developments in Tanzania since independence.**
The main landmark in Tanzania’s economic development was the launch of Ujamaa as a policy in 1967 during the Arusha declaration. Ujamaa was meant to transform production in rural areas and increase labour productivity and even allow specialization introduction. The government nationalized all the major means of production and essential services in order to empower people economically. The Tanzam railway was constructed with the help of China and was completed in 1975. In 1976, cooperative societies were abolished and replaced with centralized corporations owned by the government. The period between 1979 and 1985 witnessed economic stagnation in Tanzania as investors pulled out of the country. The collapse of the East African Community also affected the economy of the country. After 1985, Nyerere’s economic policies began to be challenged openly by scholars and economists. When president Mwinyi took over, he undertook to reform the economy of Tanzania.

**Political challenges that Tanzania has faced since independence.**

a) There was an Army mutiny in Tanzania in 1964, which threatened her political stability.

b) The socialism policy (The Arusha Declaration) received stiff opposition from many both internally and externally. People favoured capitalism.

c) The assassination of Abeid Karume in 1972 and the resignation of Aboud Jumbe in 1984 appeared to threaten the unity of the two members of the Union Declaration.

d) The invasion of Tanzania by Uganda in 1978 and the consequent war with Uganda was costly to the country. It also threatened her cooperation with neighbours.

e) There was an escalation of corruption among leading members of Tanzania’s political elite, including claims that President Hassan Mwinyi and his family capitalized on liberalization to amass a lot of wealth.

f) The re-introduction of multiparty democracy tended to awaken tribalism and regionalism although this problem was contained.

**Social problems, which Tanzania faced since independence.**

a) Famine and shortage of health services as the government adopted the Structural
Adjustment Policies of IMF.
b) Poverty and a general drop in living standards as production dropped due to socialism.
c) Lack of social amenities, like clean water in rural areas.
d) High illiteracy level.
e) Unemployment. In Tanzania, industries closed after the Arusha declaration.
f) Population explosion which outstripped the country’s resources.
g) Terrorism. Tanzania was under terrorist attacks in 1997 targeting the American embassy.
h) Environmental pollution.
i) Over-crowding in urban areas.

Economic challenges.
a) In the early years of independence, the proliferation of African enterprises led to the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor.
b) Under the ujamaa policy, the forced villagization programme did not satisfy communities in areas with favourable climate. They therefore strongly resisted it.
c) There was rampant rural-urban migration affecting mainly able-bodied men who felt exploited by the new system of production.
d) The abolition of cooperatives was met with stiff resistance with many farmers cutting down heir production. Other producers reverted to the black market.
e) The Tanzanian shilling became unstable due to price fluctuations of some commodities.
f) There was shortage of donor funds caused by the nationalization programme that was opposed by many donor countries.
g) The collapse of the East African Community in 1977 denied Tanzania a large common market for her goods.

SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES IN AFRICA IN GENERAL.
Political challenges that have faced African countries since independence
a) The political systems that were inherited from the colonial governments seemed to be unworkable in many independent African states.
b) Sharp ideological differences arose among the pioneer leaders of African states. Such differences internally exploded into civil strife in countries like Mozambique, Angola and DRC.
c) The cold war had devastating effects on Africa. It left many African nations divided and locked in border conflicts that continue up to date.
d) Political instability was quite common in African states. Coups d’état and military takeover were witnessed in Somalia, Zaire, Nigeria, Chad etc. Human rights were violated with the rise of dictatorship.
e) There were strained relations between African leaders caused by personal and ideological differences. Some ended in border closure, which greatly undermined international cooperation.
f) Many national interests in Africa countries have been in conflict with global and continental interests. Nigeria and Zimbabwe, for example, had to be expelled from the Commonwealth of Nations for alleged disregard of human rights and personal property.
g) Neo-colonialism. Most countries retain the colonial structures of parliament although they have difficulties in sustaining them. Multinational peacekeeping forces are still common in Africa, many African leaders inherited the divide and rule colonial strategy that precipitates anarchy.
h) The existence of different ethnic groups has contributed to ethnic wars as witnessed in Rwanda, Burundi, Sudan, Nigeria and Kenya.
i) Most African government seemed ill-prepared and inexperienced in administration. This resulted in the rise of rebel movements, as was the case of Mozambique and Angola.

**Economic challenges facing independent African states today.**
a) Unemployment and socio-economic inequalities both among individuals and
between regions are common in many African nations.
b) Overdependence on primary exports. The African economy is an extractive one rather than a manufacturing economy. Many countries depend on agriculture and foreign nations for manufactured goods.
c) World trade terms are not fair for African nations. Africa countries find themselves trading with former colonial powers that give low prices for raw material from Africa and charge high process for the manufactured goods.
d) There has been the problem of unfavourable climatic conditions. This has curtailed food production, particularly among agricultural communities.
e) Population pressure has led to overstretching of social services. There is a high dependency ratio since the population is largely youthful and unemployed.
f) Poor economic planning. Some economic policies have destabilized the economies. For the Ujamaa policy in Tanzania, the expelling of foreign investors in Uganda and the massive printing of money in Zaire.
g) The tough conditions given by donor agencies have sometimes led to deterioration of social welfare. Retrenchment for example was a key prescription of the Structural Adjustment Programme.
h) Corruption and embezzlement of public funds is common in African countries. There is also general lack of transparency among many leaders.
Social challenges that have faced African states since independence.
a) Inaccessibility to clean water by majority of the people. Most African peoples rely on water fetched from sometimes contaminated streams across long distances.
b) The challenge of HIV/AIDS pandemic. This has had a toll on productive members of the society.
c) Poor housing facilities. in urban areas, majority of the population live in slums without sanitation facilities.
d) The challenge of high population growth rate. This affects the quality of the services provided by governments.
e) Language problem. Language development and use has been a challenge in Africa. In many countries, conflict tends to arise over the language to adopt—local or the inherited one.
f) Religious differences. This challenge has been the main cause of the splitting of the once largest country in Africa—Sudan in 2011. The predominantly Christian southern Sudan has become the youngest African state thanks to religious differences.
g) Absence of practical systems of education. Many countries rely on theoretical education with little emphasis in technical skills.